

BRITAIN PAYS SILENT TRIBUTE TO MISS CAVELL

Royalty and Premier Attend Memorial Services at St. Paul's.

CROWDS WAIT FROM DAWN AT CHURCH

Hymns and Reading of Psalms Commemorate Sacrifice of Martyred Nurse.

London, Oct. 29.—Gathered together under the great dome of St. Paul's today were representatives from every walk of British life, from royalty to the poorest of the poor, to pay honor to the memory of Edith Cavell, the English nurse who gave her life for King and country.

King George and Queen Mary were represented by Edward W. Wallington, British ambassador to the king. Queen Mother Alexandra, by Earl Howe, although present herself, and Field Marshal Kitchener, by Surgeon General Sir Alfred Keogh, Director General of the British Medical Service.

Among the other prominent persons present were the Premier and other members of the Cabinet, representatives of Canada and the other dominions, the Belgian Minister and Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.

Countless members of the nobility also showed their respect and admiration for Edith Cavell, who was shot to death by the German authorities because she had defied military law in Brussels, where, in the presence of her prison, she had nursed and comforted the wounded British and German alike.

"Impressive and simple" seem words to describe the services in the Cathedral, but they alone tell the story of how the last honors were paid to a woman whose courage never weakened, whose physical strength finally deserted her when forced to face the guns of the firing squad in the early morning hours.

Just once during the service was any

The Collection of Pictures and Drawings of the Late

Sir Frederick Wigan, Bart.

Heads, Christie, Manson and Woods, 10, Pall Mall, London, W. 1, England, are the agents for the collection of pictures and drawings of Sir Frederick Wigan, Bart., who died on Oct. 28, 1915, at the age of 81.

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Victim of Germans, as photographed in Belgium a few weeks before her arrest.

reference made to this woman, whose memory will live with the British people as does Joan of Arc's with the French, and that was when the name of "Edith" was mentioned in prayer. But there was a sublime reverence in British pride of her that made it unnecessary for the clergy to describe the woman or her deed.

Conspicuous by their numbers was the great gathering of nurses, dressed in the khaki of Red Cross field nursing service, and the many lines of the voluntary and detachments. Six hundred tickets had been allotted to members of the nursing profession, but that number proved far too few.

Soldiers, too, from the barracks and the camps in and out of London, Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders and Indians helped to make a representation of imperial honor. The rest of the huge congregation was composed of a sober, silent crowd, many of whom had already suffered deeply from the pangs of war.

So long as they live those who attended the Cathedral services today will ever remember this womanly woman, unknown to the world until Baron von Bissing, the Kaiser's governor of stricken Belgium, decreed that she must die like a common spy.

Not since the funeral of Lord Roberts, almost a year ago, has such a large crowd assembled at the Cathedral. Before 8 o'clock a great throng stood shivering in the first cold fog of the season, awaiting the opening of the doors. Soon after 10 o'clock signs of "church full" were hung at all the doors except those reserved for ticket-holders.

Conspicuous in the crowd waiting in the fog were many wounded soldiers, attended by Red Cross nurses. The somber clothing of the congregation was relieved here and there by spots of color of uniforms of the military and naval dignitaries took their places. The only other seats reserved were for the

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The very beautiful Basket on the extreme right in the illustration is of Nickel Silver, Silver Plated, 9 inches in diameter, in the most artistic pattern, which is also carried out in the handle, artistically set on four feet; and the price is only \$9.00.

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The artistic Basket on the left is of Sterling Silver, in cut-out design, engraved at top and on base; 12 inches high to top of handle, 6 1/4 inches high to top of body. Price \$33.00. Smaller size, \$29.00; larger size, \$42.00.

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KAISER DISAVOWS ORDUNA ATTACK; U-BOAT BLAMED

"Warning" Order Issued a Month Before the Arabic Sank.

U. S. BARK SPARED TO SAVE CREW

Normandie Carried Contraband, but Regard for Life Let Her Go On, Says Note.

Washington, Oct. 29.—A memorandum from the German government explaining the unsuccessful attempt of a submarine to torpedo the Cunard liner Orduna was made public here tonight for the first time. It reveals that as early as July 1 last, more than a month before the attack on the Arabic, German commanders had instructions not to sink "large passenger steamers" without warning.

The document also contains the statement that the same submarine that attacked the Orduna halted the American bark Normandie, and, though finding her carrying contraband, allowed her to proceed unmolested because there was no guarantee that the crew would be rescued if left to their fate in small boats.

The Orduna memorandum, dated in Berlin September 9, was given out with certain other correspondence supplementary to the second installment of the so-called White Book issued yesterday by the State Department. Its text follows:

"At about a quarter past 7 on the morning of July 9 last a German submarine sighted a steamer from three to five miles away and a sailing vessel about a mile away. The steamer was proceeding with any flag or neutral markings and was taken for a small enemy steamer by the commander of the submarine, on account of the difficulty of observation caused by the unfavorable weather. The commander first decided to attack the steamer, submerged, and fired a torpedo at the vessel, which missed its mark.

"Having to catch the steamer above the water, the submarine rose and chased the steamer on the surface. The steamer did not stop when a shot of warning was fired, and therefore several shells were fired at her. She did not strike her, as the submarine was pitching about and the distance was great.

"The submarine then proceeded to the sailing vessel, which was shown to be the American bark Normandie, bound from New York to Liverpool with a cargo of lumber. Although the cargo contained contraband, the sailing vessel was permitted to continue her voyage unhindered, as it was impossible to guarantee that the crew would be rescued in the small boats if the ship were sunk.

"A torpedo was not in accordance with the existing instructions, which provide that large passenger steamers are only to be torpedoed after previous warning has been given to the crew and passengers and crew. The failure to observe the instructions was based on an error which is at any rate comprehensible, and does not reflect on the extreme care and attention which is given to the more explicit instructions issued in the mean time. Moreover, the commanders of the submarine have been reminded that it is their duty to exercise greater care and to observe carefully the orders issued."

LONDON DISCUSSES 'GERMANY BEATEN'

Tribune Editorial, Says "The Daily Mail," Presents Phase of Neutral Opinion.

London, Oct. 29.—The New York Tribune's editorial on "Bleeding Germany White" has been cabled here at great length and is given considerable prominence in the London papers. "The Daily News" says:

"It has always been extraordinarily difficult even since the war began for people in this country to obtain a clear view of the course of the struggle. It prevents itself to the important judgment of neutrals. With one phase of neutral opinion the British public from the first has been kept very fully informed. It is represented admirably in the extremely able and cogent article which has just appeared in The New York Tribune.

"The Daily Express" says: "We are unable to accept the optimistic conclusion of The New York Tribune that Germany is already beaten. We have learned too much of the skill and determination of the enemy to allow ourselves again to be the victims of comfortable illusions. Nevertheless we may go so far with the friendly American article as to agree that there is an increasing assurance that Germany will assuredly be beaten, unless we continue to blunder or fail in our purpose.

"The German armies are fighting on an extending line with diminishing strength. The enemy's resources are infinitely less than those of the Allies and the British navy is gradually bleeding the German Empire white. A peace now would be a peace more in Germany's favor than later. We are fighting to destroy the power of Prussian militarism. If we make peace before that is attained we have lost the war. To talk of peace at this moment is rank treason."

"The Daily Chronicle" says: "Though bleeding at every pore, Germany has still a lot of animal vigor and is still able to present an imposing front to the world, but signs are multiplying that she has passed the period of her strength and is beginning visibly to decline."

"The Tribune bluntly expresses the opinion that Germany is already beaten. It may take some time to bleed her white, but the issue, in this American journal's view, is already decided so far as actual fighting is concerned, and it is only from weak diplomacy or the part of the Allies that Germany has now anything to hope.

"This, then, is one view. It is supported by a sound argument, and there is no reason to question the essential sincerity or detachment with which the writer holds it. In the long run, no doubt, The Tribune is right in maintaining that the triumph will of itself bring about the downfall of the German arms, but it is to everybody's interest, not excepting the German nation, that the run should be as short as possible to assure that necessary, indispensable thing, the decisive overthrow of the German armies."

DIED RATHER THAN AID FOE

German, Finding Only Munitions Work, Took Gas.

Rather than work in a machine shop that manufactured munitions for the Allies, Otto Gassler, twenty-two years old, whose four brothers are fighting for the Kaiser, committed suicide by gas in the home of his brother Emil, 418 West Sixty-third Street last night.

Gassler came to this country four years ago and earned a good living as a machinist. Recently, however, the only work he could get was in munitions shops, and this he steadfastly refused to take.

CONSUL ASKED TO ENLIST

John S. Armstrong, Jr., Aggrieved, His United States Citizenship Ignored.

London, Oct. 29.—John S. Armstrong, Jr., American Consul at Bristol, feels aggrieved because he has been sent a personally addressed appeal of the type sent only to the most eligible persons begging him to support Lord D'Arcy's recruiting scheme and join the army forthwith.

He has forwarded the letter to the consul general in London asking him to take the matter up with the War Office.

CHRISTABEL URGES DEFIANCE OF U. S.

Attacks Grey and Says Britain Cannot Comply with Wilson's Demands.

London, Oct. 29.—The fact that President Wilson recently voted for suffrage has perhaps given Christabel Pankhurst some inside information on his latest note to Britain. That may explain the editorial in "Britannia" lately called "The Suffragette," the Pankhurst organ. So far as we can learn, the President's note is somewhere on the Atlantic, but the editorial says:

"The note of the United States government has now arrived. It makes demands which cannot be conceded. That such demands have been made is largely due to Sir Edward Grey's weak and vacillating policy in naval matters and to his compromising and repulsive utterances regarding British sea power, present and past."

Then follows a bitter attack on Sir Edward. Here is the reply Wilson should get if Christabel were Foreign Minister: "We will not sacrifice on the altar of trade, whether our own or yours, our own life and liberty. By doing that we should be false to our duty in Europe. We should leave you defenceless against conquest and subjection—in a word, we should betray our humanity."

PRaises BRITISH SANITATION

Sir J. Crichton-Browne Calls It a Saving Feature of the War.

London, Oct. 29.—England's splendid sanitation and the unprecedented healthfulness of the British army is a saving feature in the present war, Sir James Crichton-Browne, an eminent medical authority, told the Sanitary Inspectors' Association today.

"With a larger army in the field than ever before," said the speaker, "the percentage of disease is lower than times of peace."

Sir James called attention to the fact that although a million men had been rejected for physical defects during the first year of the war, they had been born in the days of imperfect sanitation, when disease went unchecked.

BLOCKADE MASKS BRITISH INVASION OF U. S. MARKETS

"Concessions" to Importers Shrink from \$500,000,000 to a Trifle.

SHIPMENTS STILL BEING HAMPERED

State Department Now Asks Blanket Order for Release of American Goods.

Washington, Oct. 29.—British "concessions" to American importing interests, in the light of information obtained today, dwindled to almost nothing. Instead of \$500,000,000 worth of goods consigned to this country from Germany and Austria being granted passage by Great Britain, the State Department was forced to admit that the total amount involved is not more than \$12,000,000.

The department further admits that the British government, despite the pressure of "concessions" to American diplomats, still is placing every obstacle in the way of the shipment of this relatively insignificant quantity of merchandise.

Misled by the exaggerated estimates of importing houses, the State Department some time ago authorized the statement that goods of German origin totalling \$167,000,000 were at Rotterdam, consigned to American importers, and that negotiations had been instituted by the Foreign Trade Advisers of the department to obtain the consent of Great Britain to their shipment.

It was estimated that cargoes lying in other neutral ports of Europe would total an equal amount. Another recently announced "concession" was said to permit the exportation of goods not yet shipped, and in some cases still unmanufactured.

Pressure Had Little Effect.

The pressure brought by the trade advisers has been announced at various times to have resulted in important "concessions" from the British government. Without quoting figures, which were unavailable at the time, the department's statements indicated that Great Britain's modifications of Orders in Council had affected American importing interests favorably to the extent of hundreds of millions.

It is now admitted that the claims presented to the department by the importers, asking for the release of their goods from the neutral ports of Europe, amount to less than \$12,000,000. It is admitted, also, that a great part of these goods would be entitled to passage under the original terms of the Orders in Council, and were in no way affected by the so-called concessions.

Officials of the State Department were disappointed at the revelation that the goods about which all the stir had been made totalled so small an amount. The effect of this discovery was a new attack on the policy of Great Britain.

The State Department has asked the British government to issue a blanket order permitting the passage of all shipments approved by the trade advisers of the department. This request is accompanied by the statement that the insignificance of the amount involved does not warrant the delays incident to examination of each case by the British authorities at the Embassy.

To-Day Business Show —Going?

has been here and at the Foreign Office in London.

It has been patent to the State Department for some time that the effect of the blockade against Germany, since the importers are liable for payment on the goods ordered, but solely to damage American interests. It has been charged repeatedly that Great Britain's policy is dictated by the interests of British merchants, who are anxious to invade American markets under cover of the blockade declared against Germany.

Sir Edward Grey and Lord Robert Cecil stated in Parliament some time ago that "Great Britain could not afford to adopt measures injurious to the interests of the British Empire."

The publication of this statement led State Department officials to believe England had adopted a new policy toward neutral commerce with Germany.

In view of Great Britain's persistence, therefore, in detaining the shipments of German goods at Rotterdam and other ports, and the repeated refusal to grant a reply from the British government, charges of bad faith are current in State Department circles.

The most recent attempt to obtain "concessions" from Great Britain failed utterly, as indicated in dispatches from London. Coincident with the publication of this information, the State Department received a telegram from Ambassador Page confirming it.

The ambassador had been instructed to call the Foreign Office's attention to the fact that while the Order in Council which prohibited exports from Germany was dated and made effective as of March 1, it was not actually published to the world until March 18. The claim was therefore made that the order was rendered retroactive, and was unfair to American interests.

Ambassador Page received his instructions October 4. More than three weeks elapsed without a reply from the British government. It arrived to the department, and caused great irritation among those interested in the progress of the negotiations.

Edward Grey not only daily refused to grant the American request, but pointed out that American importers should have known England was about to do "something of this nature." How importing interests were expected to know this, or what value the knowledge could have, was not explained.

TONES DOWN SEAMEN'S LAW

Commerce Department Ruling Makes Language Test Easy.

Washington, Oct. 29.—A ruling on the language test required by the new seamen's law made to-day by the Department of Commerce will minimize the rigidity of that provision, which has been much complained of by shipping interests.

The department orders customs collectors to take no examinations if the master of a vessel certifies that his crew fulfills the requirements, and rules that sufficient knowledge of language to insure obedience to orders given in the usual line of duty is the only test to be required.

\$360,000,000 Damage to Lille.

Amsterdam, Oct. 29 (via London).—The damage caused by the bombardment of Lille is estimated, the "Telegraaf" says, at 1,800,000,000 francs (\$360,000,000).

War taxes imposed by the Germans on the French manufacturing cities of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, according to the same authority, already reached several million francs. Meat is no longer obtainable in those cities.



A Striking Plot—A Charming Heist—A Manly Hero—

MAKING MONEY

This Battle of Hearts and Dollars is the most popular novel of that vigorous author, OWEN JOHNSON

Author of "Stoner at Yale," "The Salamander," etc.

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URGES HARSH LAW ON GERMAN PLOTS

Carlin Wants Severe Punishment for Spies and Riot Inciters.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Oct. 29.—A growing sentiment that there should be laws carrying penalties adequate to deal with such a situation as has been created by the German propagandists and incendiaries in this country is noticed among members of Congress arriving in Washington. It is felt that a five-year prison term or a fine of \$5,000 would not stand in the way of a spy who wished to steal drawings of fortifications or plans of this government, and yet that is the maximum penalty under the law. No penalty at all, it has been pointed out at the Department of Justice, attaches to conspiracy to cause a strike that would tie up a big factory, though the motive might be to paralyze the export trade of this country.

"The present lack of laws for the punishment of such propagandists as have been exposed recently is a nauseating nostrum to me," declared Representative Charles C. Carlin, of Virginia, today. "And I will say right here that I hope the Attorney General will have drafted bills to meet this situation. If he has, I shall be second to none in my support of them."

"I think," said Mr. Carlin, "that the German propagandists who have been attempting to foment strikes could be reached under the criminal provisions of the trust laws on the ground that they were endeavoring to restrain competition. If there is no law under which they could be punished, this condition should be corrected at once by enactment of the necessary legislation. "It should be possible to deal summarily with this horde of persons working for a foreign government, who are willing to wreck factories, blow up steamships, foment labor troubles, as no matter what cost to the workingmen of this country, not to mention the capitalists."

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We bought them all and have included these fine suits and overcoats in this Most Remarkable Sale.

200 Hand Tailored Suits \$18.50

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The suits are all new, this season's models. Two-, three- or four-button effects in as many models as the conservative business man or the young fellow who leans to the smart youthful models will want. Desirable materials in the new autumn shades.

And the Overcoats

Are both double- and single-breasted models. Some form-fitting coats and other draped slip-on models. Heavy knit materials and chevrons or fancy mixed tweeds with silk velvet or self collars. The sleeves are raglan or regular.

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